

- 1 Gundersheim/Neckar
- 2 Heidelberg
- 3 Nuremberg
- 4 Rothenburg/Tauber



Routes to tour in Germany

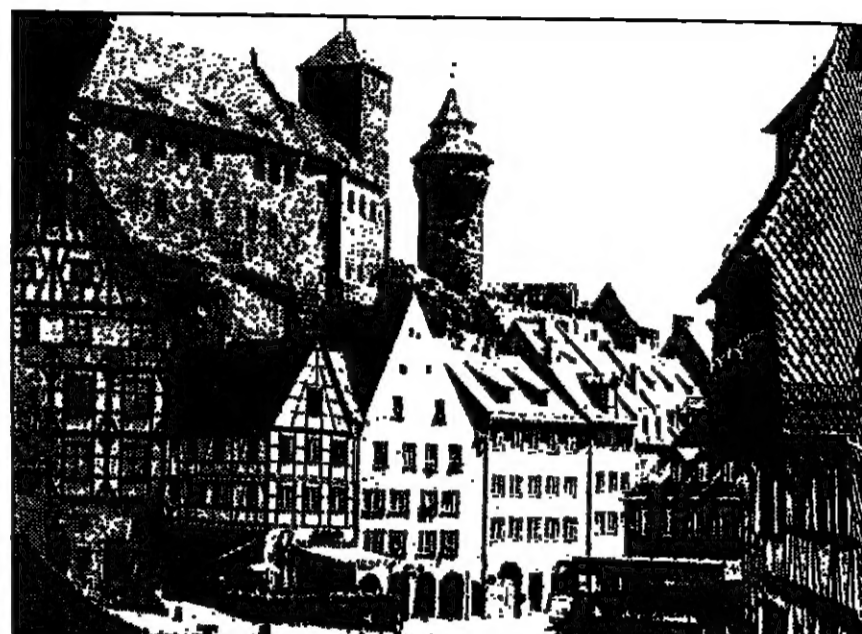
The Castle Route

German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858

Hamburg, 8 January 1984
Twenty-third year - No. 1115 - By air

German-German ties: warm spot in a cold world

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

International anxiety is growing about the direction German politics is taking. Fears are being expressed about trends towards neutralism and appeasement towards the East.

Attempts by the Opposition Social Democrats to keep pace with the trends are not helping to allay suspicions.

However, although there have been changes in German society, they are not as sinister as many foreigners fear.

Admittedly, unrest in West German society is on the increase. Other Western countries have unhappy memories of 'Germanic' to go.

Intellectuals abroad are more worried than most people in this country realise. They talk in terms of left-wing nationalism or national pacifism. SPD opposition to missile deployment is seen as backing straight into neutralism.

The peace movement's rejection of any kind of nuclear armament is seen as readiness to surrender to the East. A spectre is again stalking Europe. It is the spectre of Germany going it alone.

A correspondingly suspicious view is taken in both East and West of the way that intra-German ties seem hardly to be suffering from the chill in world affairs. Both see a nod as being as good as a link across the Wall in both directions. Both are worried about the strange and sinister Germans who may even be seen about reunification.

When Willy Brandt invited East Berlin to be a little more obliging and show greater understanding he could be sure of general approval. Today the mere attempt to continue policy despite all difficulties is viewed as a necessity. Is Germany to be a constant voice of unrest in the heart of Europe? Or the unpredictable Germans long on feeling but short on common sense?

What a relief it was for all Europeans when the Germans came to terms with the fate that befell them through no fault of their own and uncomplainingly took their place in the two parts!

Only when this sense of relief is borne in mind can it be understood why any sign of independence or desire for a special identity will be seen as a danger to political order.

For the Germans is so deep-seated the seeds of national sentiment are sown from the outset in outsize proportions.

That is not all. The diffident quest for orientations by Social Democrats and alternative thinkers is condemned here it is as much as analysed.

At least Western neighbours ought to be reassured by the fact that the alleged new nationalism of left-wing Ger-

mans has nothing to do with the historic credo that Germany is called on to right the world's ills.

In reality this new nationalism testifies to an internationalism that runs totally counter to German traditions and is still based in part on the ideas of a student movement that was really not restricted to the Federal Republic.

Intellectual and moral identity is no longer sought in national considerations of whatever kind but in international solidarity in dealings with the superpowers as they strive for hegemony.

This is an appeal to Europe, and to the Third World too, and although it may be a little fanciful the 'sinister' Germans cannot be said to be aggressive.

All that is sinister is that they are calling into question an order in which everyone in East and West has been able to settle down quite comfortably.

Regardless of propaganda thunder, no-one in Moscow seriously wants the West Germans to break alliance ranks. Bonn's Nato membership stands for stability and security.

By the same token the West has no desire to see the East Germans break ranks, and no matter how meek and mild the Germans are, united or divided, their geopolitical situation makes them a prime factor for uncertainty.

Whenever they ponder over any kind of special approach, arguably with the best of humanitarian intentions, they are promptly caught up by their history and the power-political facts of life in the heart of Europe.

That need not prevent anyone from intellectual consideration of new approaches, but it would be as well not to be too enthusiastic about fielding a European option against the great powers, say, or advocating common interests with the Third World countries.

But Germans, especially young Germans, have a right to not being constantly compared with their swastika-bearing or field-grey Prussian forebears.

The independent approach some are seeking may lead them down the garden path, but it does at least deserve to be given fair consideration.

Joachim Wörthmann
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 28 December 1983)

IN THIS ISSUE

EUROPE Page 3
New ideas are needed over the Washington relationship

PERSPECTIVE Page 5
Franco-German talks centre on national identity

TRANSPORT Page 9
Soviet merchant fleet barges in with cut prices

THE CINEMA Page 10
Second Sunrise for a silent masterpiece

SECURITY Page 16
Alert against truck-bomb attacks



Warm hands across the cold divide
(Cartoon: Hanel/Kliner Studi-Anzeiger)

1983 should have been the Year of Detente

For a time last summer, it seemed as if relations between East and West might improve. The superpowers stopped abusing each other quite so hard. Cautious feelers were put out.

It seemed possible that Mr Reagan and Mr Andropov might even meet. Or that their foreign ministers might hold talks.

Then Russian jets shot down the South Korean Jumbo jet. The 269 passengers and crew died. And the differently spun threads between East and West snapped.

The appalling over-reaction of the Soviet air defence system was made out in the West to be cold-blooded murder and by the East to be justified defensive action against enemy spies.

President Reagan immediately stressed his readiness to keep talking with the Russians, but the opportunity was missed. International outrage was so strong that the Soviet Union dug in.

The gap between the superpowers has since been as wide as it was at the beginning of 1983, and bids by European governments in both East and West to reactivate talks between them have been fruitless.

In Mr Reagan's view the Soviet Union is governed by the aggressive impulses of an empire of evil with which negotiations are only possible, if at all, from a position of clear military strength.

For Mr Andropov there can be no

DIE ZEITUNG

doubt about the militant character of US policy. At the end of September he said that:

"If anyone has so far still had illusions of a possible change for the better in the policy of the present American government, then the latest events will have shattered them for good."

The Soviet leaders have abandoned for the time being any hope of doing business with President Reagan. In December the Soviet delegations at all rounds of disarmament talks were recalled without agreement on resumption dates.

Yet there was no lack of diplomatic activity in 1983. In Geneva the Americans and Russians held talks on limiting medium-range and intercontinental missiles.

In Vienna Nato and Warsaw Pact delegations held talks on troop cuts in Central Europe. In Madrid the East, the West and the non-aligned discussed European security.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed to hold a fresh conference that was due to convene in Stockholm in January.

Neither side tired of announcing in the glare of international publicity what would have been better discussed behind closed doors.

Both went into details of concessions, either actual or purported, for the Geneva talks. There were Prague appeals and Brussels declarations.

If diplomatic activity and the volume of protestations were any guide, 1983 ought to have been the Year of Detente.

But when complex negotiations are conducted in public, as it were, the aim

Continued on page 2

